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A flooring panel and/or flooring of such flooring panels and/or related methods

Bibliographic data

Description

Claims

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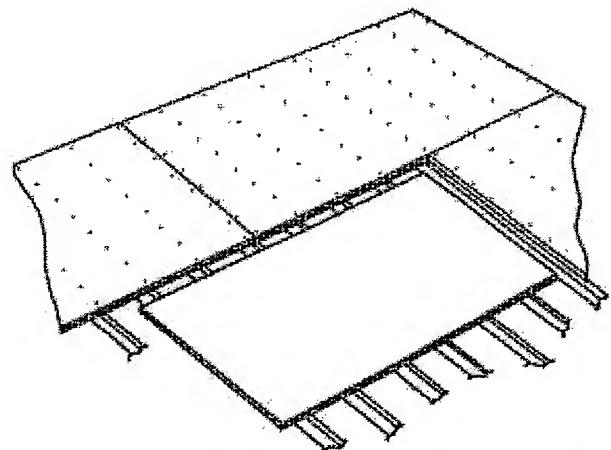
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Abstract not available for AU 9768198 (A)

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A method of flooring using butting panels fixed to a frame primarily of joists, joints transverse of the longitudinal axes of the joists being largely unnogged. To support such joints unsupported by a framing element reliance is placed on panel edge to panel edge adhesion. In a preferred form particle board panels each provided with an edge groove have the effect of ensuring both a sufficient availability of adhesive for an effective butt joint whilst, in addition, providing a keying or splining between the adjacent panels.

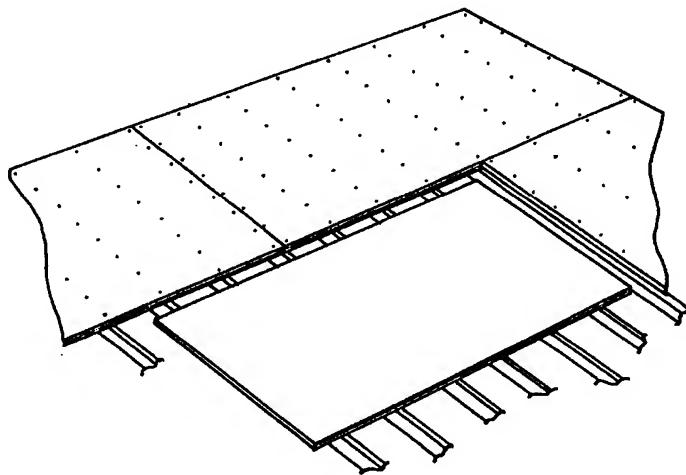




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(54) Title: A FLOORING PANEL AND/OR FLOORING OF SUCH FLOORING PANELS AND/OR RELATED METHODS



(57) Abstract

A method of flooring using butting panels fixed to a frame primarily of joists, joints transverse of the longitudinal axes of the joists being largely unnogged. To support such joints unsupported by a framing element reliance is placed on panel edge to panel edge adhesion. In a preferred form particle board panels each provided with an edge groove have the effect of ensuring both a sufficient availability of adhesive for an effective butt joint whilst, in addition, providing a keying or splining between the adjacent panels.

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**“A FLOORING PANEL AND/OR FLOORING OF SUCH FLOORING
PANELS AND/OR RELATED METHODS”**

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 The present invention relates to flooring panels, flooring provided by such panels, methods of providing a floor, flooring thus provided and panels for use in such a method.

10 Panels for flooring are usually (but not necessarily) made of a reconstituted material which includes wood fibres. Examples include particle board, plywood and other fibre boards. Typical of such materials used as flooring panels are KOPINE™ panels of this company which is a high density particle board. Other suitable materials for such flooring may include the PYNEFLOOR™ particle board product of Fletcher Wood Panels.

15 Prior art flooring procedures where flooring planks or panels are to be used have involved the extensive use of nogs between the joists of the flooring frame. Such complex suspended flooring frames are time consuming and costly. Timber nogs are not without a material cost and also take time to measure, cut and nail in place.

20 Over a period of time nogs can give uneven support of an overlying panel owing to drying or warping, thus eventually allowing movement and squeaking.

With such complex nog including suspended floor frames it is usual to abut the edges of the panels on a joist, some peripheral timber member or a nog and to attach the panel by appropriate penetrative means (eg. nails, screws or the like) or adhesive or both.

25 A variant on the abutment of straight cut edge panels is a tongue and groove type insert engagement of a kind that traditionally was used with timber planks. Such arrangements however involve the exposure to potential damage (prior to fitment) of the tongues and grooves. There is also a need to match male with female edges.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

The present invention recognises economies of material, time and money that can arise if there is evolved a satisfactory system using flooring panels less susceptible to panel edge damage yet which can be fixed to a suspended floor frame

5 primarily of joists without a need or any significant need for noggs under abutments of panels which are to run perpendicular to the run of the joists. It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide panels, methods and flooring which at least provides some of the aforementioned advantages.

In a first aspect the present invention consists in a **method of edgewise joining**
10 **flooring panels** which comprises positioning a first panel on a flooring frame including joists, said panel having an edge (preferably provided with at least one groove), which edge does not run along the longitudinal axis of a joist, and

positioning a second panel on the flooring frame having an edge (preferably provided with at least one groove complementary to that of said first panel),

15 wherein said method includes the additional steps of applying adhesive to at least one of said (preferably grooved) edges and then bringing the panels substantially together prior to fixing or allowing the fixing of the panels or the second panel to the frame, the adhesive being applied in such a way and being of a kind whereby there is an adhesive joint having a resistance in shear to relative
20 vertical movement of the panel edges (as well as preferably a forming of a spline between the panels moulded at least in part by the preferred said complementary grooves).

In some forms a non grooved square edge may be utilised. In other forms grooves and/or holes and/or depressions in such edges may be provided.

25 Preferably said panels are each of a composite which includes wood fibre material or at least included wood fibre material.

Preferably said first panel is fixed prior to the positioning and fixing of the second panel.

30 Preferably the fixing of each panel comprises or includes nailing and/or screwing into said joists.

Preferably the panel to panel adhered and adhesive formed splined joint does

not overlie noggs.

Preferably said panels are rectangular and are grooved on two opposed sides only, such sides being normal to the run of the joists.

Preferably said panels are rectangular and at least the two longer sides are 5 grooved.

Preferably those edges of panels to be adjacent the edges of other panels along a joist are ungrooved.

Preferably adhesive is applied to at least one edge of fixed panels prior to abutment thereagainst of a yet to be fixed panel.

10 Preferably the adhesive is of a solvent mastic type formulation with a synthetic rubber base. However other types of adhesive may be used, eg: epoxy or woodworking glues such as Resorcinol or PVA.

In another aspect the invention is a **floor** comprising a floor frame of primarily joists, and a plurality of abutting panels positioned on top of said floor frame to 15 define the desired floor shape, adjacent edges of adjacent panels which are substantially perpendicular to the joist axes and are unsupported by noggs being fixed by adhesive one edge to another.

20 In another aspect the invention is a **method of edgewise joining flooring panels** which comprises fixing in place a first panel said panel having an edge provided with at least one groove, applying adhesive into said groove(s), and abutting a second panel provided with at least one groove complementary to that of said first panel in the plane of the first panel,

25 so that there is an adhesive joint having a resistance in shear to relative vertical movement of the panel edges as well as a forming of a spline between the panels moulded at least in part by the said complementary grooves.

In another aspect the invention is **flooring or a floor** formed by a method of the present invention.

30 In still a further aspect the present invention consists in a **flooring panel** useful in a method as previously set forth, said panel being of a composite form including wood fibre and having at least one grooved edge.

In another aspect the invention consists in a **flooring panel** in the form of a

rectangular or square sheet having a pair of opposite edges provided with at last one groove.

Preferably the groove is in a longer pair of edges.

Preferably said groove(s) is(are) centrally positioned on such edges.

5 In still a further aspect the present invention consists in a **floor** comprising a floor frame of primarily joists, and a plurality of abutting panels positioned on top of said floor frame to define the desired floor shape, at least part of each adjacent edge of adjacent panels which is substantially perpendicular to the joist axes is provided with a groove which complements a corresponding groove of the adjacent edge of
10 the adjacent panel, a spline having been moulded in said complementary grooves during adhesive butting of said edges after adhesive has been applied to at least one of said edges, said adhesive being of a type which assumes a shape retaining form sufficient to serve a spline function in addition to any adhesive function it may provide.

15 In still a further aspect the present invention consists in a **floor** as just defined when formed by any method as previously defined.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Preferred forms of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which

20 Figure 1 shows a flooring panel of a reconstituted material (eg; particle board) showing how it is positioned and fixed so that its perimeter can subsequently edgewise butt adjacent panels (not shown) from a number of directions over a support element which is either a joist or a nog,

25 Figure 2 shows how penetrative means such as nails or screws (shown in broken outline) may be used alone or in conjunction with adhesion to fix each peripheral region of butting flooring panels to either a joist or a nog,

30 Figures 3A, B and C show some options for a preferred rectangular panel of the present invention, Figure 3A showing a most preferred option where two groovings of edges of the flooring panel (preferably of a suitable particle board) is provided on the longer opposed pair of sides, Figure 3B showing an alternative where there is machining only on the shorter of the opposed pair of sides, and

Figure 3C showing where there is machining all around the panel (obviously there is the option of the provision of grooving on a single edge or a pair of adjacent edges only etc.),

Figure 4 is a cross section of a preferred flooring panel showing the nature of a 5 preferred form of the groove provided therein,

Figure 5A shows a panel of the kind depicted in Figure 4 having a bead of glue applied into the groove of that panel that has already been fixed in place (or *vice versa* also being an option) and a like panel being brought into abutment therewith,

Figure 5B shows a variant where there is an application of a bead of adhesive 10 in the grooves of both panels prior to the creation of the abutment,

Figure 6 is the outcome of a butting together of the panel edges by a procedure of either Figure 5A or Figure 5B, the dotted lines showing adhesive that is preferably squeezed from between the panels which at least in respect of the top edge can be easily scraped away,

15 Figure 7 is a similar view to that of Figure 4 but showing a different form of groove,

Figure 8 shows still a further variant reliant on multiple grooves,

Figure 9 shows still a further groove option,

Figure 10 shows panels of a kind as depicted in any of Figures 3A onwards 20 being brought into abutment over some flooring joists without noggs underlying the line of joint, the edges being grooved,

Figure 11 shows how if desired a joist can underline mating panels which are free of any groove, the provision of an optional groove even at that line of abutment being depicted by the broken lines,

25 Figure 12 shows how in accordance with the present invention a suspended flooring frame primarily of joists can have a panel arranged to be fixed directly into the peripheral framing member and the joists and can present an edge for abutment along a joist and perpendicular to the joists without a need for noggs,

Figure 13 shows the region A of Figure 12,

30 Figure 14 shows how a panel such as depicted in Figure 12 and Figure 13 can butt against a like panel,

Figure 15 is a similar view to that of Figure 2 which was a prior art arrangement but showing in section the same type of arrangement but this time restricted to a joist, i.e. no nog being necessary, the broken lines showing this is the grooved panel form,

5 Figure 16 shows an arrangement whereby to provide lap a panel of a rectangular form as depicted in Figure 12 can be rotated by 90° at one part, the shorter edge in such an arrangement preferably being grooved or overlying a nog (not shown),

10 Figure 17 shows how if desired a joist can underlie a grooved edge of a panel in abutment with an already fixed panel,

Figure 18 shows a preferred form of flooring with the present invention a first panel having been fixed by both adhesion and screwing to present a grooved edge perpendicular to the joist run direction and a like panel being brought into abutment thereof,

15 Figure 19 showing how preferably a bead of suitable adhesive is provided on the preferably non-grooved edges for such butting over the joists,

Figure 20 shows the butting of the arrangement of Figure 19 with glue spill over which then indicates the appropriateness to then screw or nail home the panel into its fixed position,

20 Figure 21 shows how the overflow of adhesion from the joint is preferably removed,

Figure 22 shows how a similar grooved panel in a lapping relationship previously referred to can be fitted,

25 Figure 23 showing how a bead of adhesive is applied at least into the groove of the fixed and the panel then brought into the abutment to provide the effect as shown in Figures 20 and 21 for the non grooved abutment over the joist and a like arrangement to that of Figures 20 and 21 even for the grooved arrangement which results in the outcome as depicted in Figure 6, such outcome being the provision of an adhesive jointing of the panel edges to each other and the provision of an adhesive formed spline between the panels where such panels are not supported by noggs.

Figure 1 shows the prior art method of using floor panels. In such a method a floor panel 1 is usually fixed both by adhesive and nailing at at least its periphery on the suspended floor frame 2 which comprises at least joists 3 which run in parallel. In addition nogs 4, which must be cut for length and be positioned appropriately 5 between adjacent joists 3, underlie the abutment edge of the panel 1 with the adjacent panel. The same procedure follows throughout the whole floor.

By reference to "abutment" with adjacent panels please appreciate that this term includes actual physical abutment panel to panel as well as abutment through an adhesive medium. In some instances "abutment" may mean close proximity but 10 preferably it does mean actual physical edgewise touching panel to panel or indirect panel to panel touching through an adhesive joint providing adhesive layer.

Figure 2 shows the arrangement of the prior art panel looking along a joist 3 with one panel 1 abutting an adjacent panel 5 and being fixed into the joist 3 by appropriate nails or screws 6. The same procedure would be shown were one to look 15 along the axis of a nog 4.

The present invention recognises that the expense and time involved in accurately positioning nogs so that every line of abutment between adjacent panels is on the axis of a framing member (whether it be a joist or nog) can be avoided. Since joists are preferably always present conventional abutment on the line of the joists 20 can occur but to avoid the need for nogs preferably the jointing procedure of the present invention is adopted so as to provide for a resultant floor the requisite strength characteristics and without the likelihood of "squeaking" owing to nog shrinkage or skewing.

Flooring panels take a variety of different forms. A preferred form is that of a 25 composite product including wood fibre typified by various commercially available panels as previously described. Within the ambit of such composite material are such products as particle board, MDF, plywood, etc.

Figure 3A through 3C shows a variety of different panels of a kind that it is envisaged can be manufactured in a factory and be supplied to a site for installation 30 prior to there necessarily being any damage of consequence to the modified edges shown, ie; there are no easily damaged tongues.

In the panel of Figure 3A, the opposed longer edges 7 are each provided with grooving.

In the panel of Figure 3B the smaller opposed pair of sides 8 are instead grooved. Such a panel may have some application in assisting panel layout

5 staggering to better tie a floor together.

Another form for the panel is as shown in Figure 3C where edges 9 and 10 are all grooved. Such a form of the panel however is more expensive than that of Figure 3A or Figure 3B since routing of the opposed edges during manufacture is not as simple where routing is required only to provide two opposed pairs of grooved sides.

10 Obviously forms of panel in accordance with the present invention can be provided which are grooved on one side only.

Still other forms of panel may be other than rectangular or indeed even square. There may well be structures where the floor frame is framing an area other than one which lends itself to rectangular or square panel forms in which case complex panels

15 having curved, triangulated or other edges may be utilised. Even for such arrangements however, where there is to be abutment otherwise than on the line of a joist, the procedure of the present invention is believed to have application.

Preferably the edges as depicted in Figures 3A through 3C for a panel 11 are as shown in Figure 4 as 12.

20 Figure 5A shows how, for example, one panel (preferably already fixed) 13 may have a bead of appropriate liquid (yet viscous) adhesive 14 applied thereto prior to the complementary edge of a panel 15 being brought into engagement therewith so as to provide the abutment arrangement as shown in Figure 6 where the complementary grooves at least substantially shape at least a partial intermittent or

25 continuous spline like structure upon the curing, hardening or the like of the adhesive, preferably also in conjunction with an adhesive interface between the non grooved edge regions of each panel.

Figure 5B is a variant of the arrangement of Figure 5A where in this form adhesive is applied into both grooved edges prior to their being brought into the

30 abutment substantially as shown in Figure 6.

As can be seen (Figure 6) a spline like structure 16 results in addition to

preferably adhered regions 17. Overflow of the adhesive shown in dotted outline as 18 can easily be scraped away as shown, for example, in Figure 21 which shows a scraper 19.

Other forms of groove which adapt to complementary panels are those depicted 5 in Figures 7 through 9. In each instance it is to be seen that irrespective of whether or not there is one or two grooves (indeed there might even be more) preferably the positioning of the grooves is such that does not matter which way up the panel is positioned. Should however a particular composite material have a surface that must be uppermost this symmetry of the groove provision is not mandatory. In such 10 arrangement asymmetric positioning of a single or multiple grooves can be provided knowing that they will match and complement a similarly configured panel which likewise must also have a predetermined face uppermost.

Figure 10 shows an arrangement where parallel joists 3 support a first panel 20 thereon with its grooved edge 21 substantially normal to the run of the joists 3. Panel 15 20 is to be abutted with a similar panel 22 which will move in the arrowed direction so as to bring its grooved edge into abutment (preferably through an interface of adhesive).

Figure 11 however shows how that edge 23 of a floor panel 20 need not be grooved although the broken lines in Figure 11 show that optionally (where a panel 20 embodiment as shown, for example, 3C is used) that edge may also be grooved. In such a form as shown in Figure 11 despite nails, screws or the like preferably being used preferably also there is an application of adhesive between the complementary faces 23 and 24 much in the conventional way.

Thus Figure 12, in a manner as shown in Figure 1, shows the joists 3 are 25 preferably not provided with any noggs and the vertical support for the panels on their grooved edges 25 and 26 is as described by reference to Figure 10 and as disclosed with reference to Figure 11.

Figure 13 shows how preferably a plurality of nails, screws or the like 27 are 30 preferably provided along the periphery in conjunction with any application of adhesive on to the frames much in the conventional way.

Figure 14 in a manner similar to Figure 13 shows how an abutment of the kind

referred to in Figure 11 results. Figure 15, looking along the joist 3, shows how the adjacent panels 20 and 28 are fixed by screws, nails or the like into the joist 3.

Figure 16 shows how, if desired, a panel 29 of the kind depicted in either Figure 3B or 3C can be utilised with its major axis aligned differently the major axes 5 of other panels (eg; panels 20 and 28) so as to ensure a panel yet to be laid with its major axis parallel to the major axes of panels 20 and 28 will lap over the joint region 30 if desired.

Figure 17 is a close up of the region 31 of Figure 16.

The preferred form of the present invention will now be described with respect 10 to the installation sequence of Figures 18 through 23.

By way of example, KOPINE Ultralock™ particle board floor panels of this company of sheet size of either 2400 x 1200 x 20 mm or 3600 x 1200 x 20 mm are preferably used. KOPINE Ultralock™ particle board is a reconstituted wood panel manufactured by bonding pine wood particles with a melamine urea formaldehyde 15 resin using a combination of heat and pressure. Such a particle board has average values when tested to AS/NZS 4266:1995 as follows;

•	Density	kg/m ³	710	
•	Internal Bond	kPa	900	
20	•	Modulus of Rupture	MPa	22
•	Modulus of Elasticity	MPa	3000	
•	Moisture Content	%	8	
•	Water Adsorption (one hour soak)	%	4	
•	Thickness Swell (one hour soak)	%	2	
25	Surface - Flake finish.			

The adhesive preferably used in the procedure is any compatible spline forming adhesive preferably providable in a convenient cartridge size to fit a glue gun. An example of an appropriate adhesive is Fuller's Sturdibond™ Adhesive which is 30 available in New Zealand. The adhesive is a solvent mastic type formulation with a synthetic rubber base and it is compatible with the KOPINE Ultralock™ composite

panel.

The panels are designed with the grooving as depicted to be laid across joists and glued together at the edges. The continuous glue bond of the edges that do not overlie the axis of a joist eliminates the need for further edge support such as timber 5 nogging.

Preferably all end joints (ie; of the opposed preferably ungrooved shorter edges) are made over the axis of a joist and are glued together.

Preferably joists are no more than 600 mm apart. For even greater strength and stiffness however joists may be set at a spacing of, for example, 400 or 450 mm.

10 Preferably the panels are laid in a staggered brick like pattern as described such that there is lapping to tie the floor/floor frame as a racking resistant structure.

The application of the preferred glue is to the single groove of the preferred panel and it is supplied as a continuous run of about 5 mm bead diameter. The bead size is correct when the adhesive squeezes out of the joint (top and bottom) as the 15 panels are pushed together. This is preferably the case whether or not one is applying adhesive to the joist supported edges or the edges preferably normal to the run of the joists. Preferably however more adhesive is to be available for the splined joints (which preferably run normal to the run of the joists).

It is desirable that the panels be fixed by appropriate nailing or screwing within 20 15 minutes of the adhesive being applied.

Appropriate screws are 8-gauge x 50 mm Sure-fast™ type countersunk screws. Appropriate nails if to be hand driven) are 60 x 2.8 mm hot-dipped galvanised particle board nails. Power driven nails may also be used.

Adhesive fastening of the panels to the joists may be used alone or in 25 conjunction with the penetrative fixing. If there is to be such adhesion down on to the framing members preferably a 10 mm bead of Fuller's Sturdibond™ is applied to the joists and a 5 mm bead to the panel edges prior to the panels being positioned.

The present invention recognises a desirability to reduce reliance on nogging in the provision of a floor supported by a floor frame. The present invention also by 30 adopting the grooved edge feature in mated panels has enabled greater glue retention in the joint than is possible with straight square edged abutment. This enhanced glue

retention better copes with movement after laying prior to the glue being cured. In the long term such glue in the mated grooves provides the added security of a physical "key" or "spline" between the panels to augment the glue bond.

With the prospect that some tradesmen may have insufficient training or

5 ability, the advantages offered by the grooved edges for gluing provides an added assurance that an effective bonded panel to panel joint will result. Even with such joints soon after cure of the bonding adhesive, greater consistency of performance over simple square edge adhesive joints results. There is also an improvement in resistance to failure under load in shear.

10 Persons skilled in the art will appreciate how the flooring thus laid after an appropriate setting time can then be finished to appropriate standard.

CLAIMS:

1. A method of edgewise joining flooring panels which comprises positioning a first panel on a flooring frame including joists, so as to reveal an edge which does not run along the longitudinal axis of a joist, and
 - 5 positioning a second panel on the flooring frame having an edge, wherein said method includes the additional steps of applying adhesive to at least one of said grooved edges and then bringing the panels substantially together prior to fixing or allowing the fixing of the panels or the second panel to the frame, the adhesive being applied in such a way and being of a kind whereby there is an
 - 10 adhesive joint having a resistance in shear to relative vertical movement of the panel edges.
2. A method of claim 1 wherein said panels are each of a composite which includes wood fibre material or at least included wood fibre material.
3. A method of claim 1 or 2 wherein said first panel is fixed prior to the
 - 15 positioning and fixing of the second panel.
4. A method of any one of the preceding claims wherein the fixing of each panel comprises or includes nailing and/or screwing into said joists.
5. A method of any one of the preceding claims wherein the panel to panel adhered and adhesive formed splined joint does not overlie noggs.
- 20 6. A method of any one of the preceding claims wherein said edge of said first panel is grooved and said edge of said second panel is grooved thereby to result in the forming of a key or spline between the panels by the adhesive once set or cured reliant upon such grooves.
7. A method of claim 6 wherein said panels are rectangular and are grooved on
 - 25 two opposed sides only, such two opposed sides being normal to the run of the joists.
8. A method of claim 6 wherein said panels are rectangular and at least the two longer sides are grooved.
9. A method of claim 8 wherein those edges of panels to be adjacent the edges of other panels along a joist are ungrooved.
- 30 10. A method of any one of the preceding claims wherein adhesive is applied to at least one edge of fixed panels prior to abutment thereagainst of a yet to be fixed

panel.

11. A method of any one of the preceding claims wherein the adhesive is of a solvent mastic type formulation with a synthetic rubber base.

12. A method of edgewise joining flooring panels which comprises fixing in place
5 a first panel said panel having an edge provided with at least one groove, applying adhesive into said groove(s), and

abutting a second panel provided with at least one groove complementary to that of said first panel in the plane of the first panel,

so that there is an adhesive joint having a resistance in shear to relative vertical
10 movement of the panel edges as well as a forming of a spline between the panels moulded at least in part by the said complementary grooves.

13. Flooring or a floor formed by a method of any one of the preceding claims.

14. A flooring panel useful in a method of any one of claims 1 to 12, said panel being of a composite material including wood fibre or which included wood fibre as
15 a raw material and having at least one grooved edge.

15. A flooring panel of claim 14 in the form of a rectangular or square sheet having a pair of opposite edges provided with at least one groove fully extensive with the length of each edge.

16. A panel of claim 15 wherein the groove is in a longer pair of edges.

20 17. A panel of claim 15 or 16 wherein said groove(s) is(are) centrally positioned on such edges.

18. A floor comprising a floor frame of primarily joists, and a plurality of abutting panels positioned on top of said floor frame to define the desired floor shape, at least part of each adjacent edge of adjacent panels which is substantially perpendicular to
25 the joist axes is provided with a groove which complements a corresponding groove of the adjacent edge of the adjacent panel, a spline having been moulded in said complementary grooves during adhesive butting of said edges after adhesive has been applied to at least one of said edges, said adhesive being of a type which assumes a shape retaining form sufficient to serve a spline function in addition to

30 any adhesive function it may provide.

19. A floor as claimed in claim 18 wherein said floor has been formed by a method

as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 13.

20. A floor comprising a floor frame of primarily joists, and a plurality of abutting panels positioned on top of said floor frame to define the desired floor shape, adjacent edges of adjacent panels which are substantially perpendicular to the joist axes and are unsupported by noggs being fixed by adhesive one edge to another.
- 5 21. A method of flooring substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.
22. Floor panels substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.
- 10 23. A floor constructed by a method of claim 21.

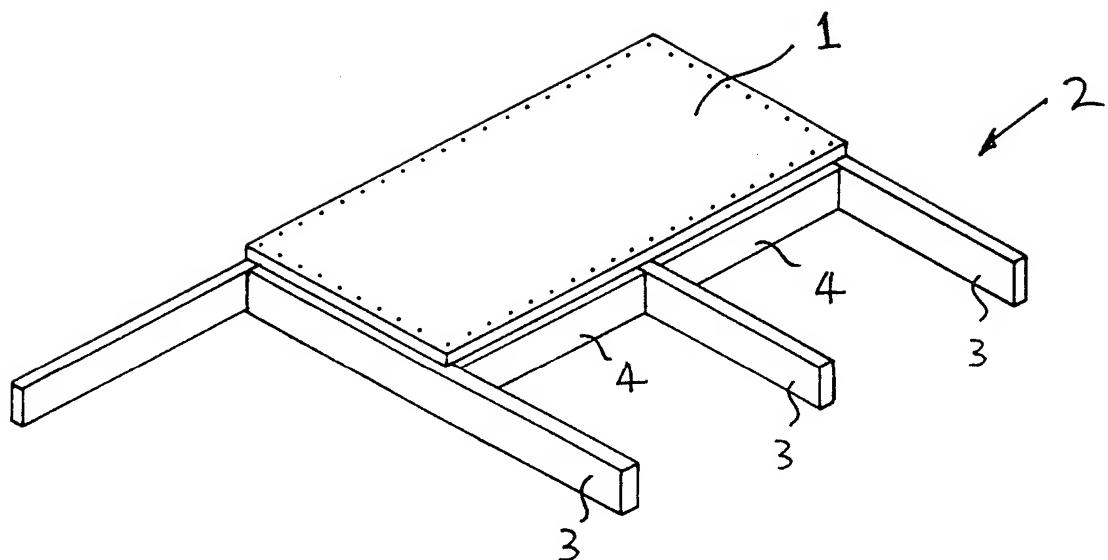


FIG. 1

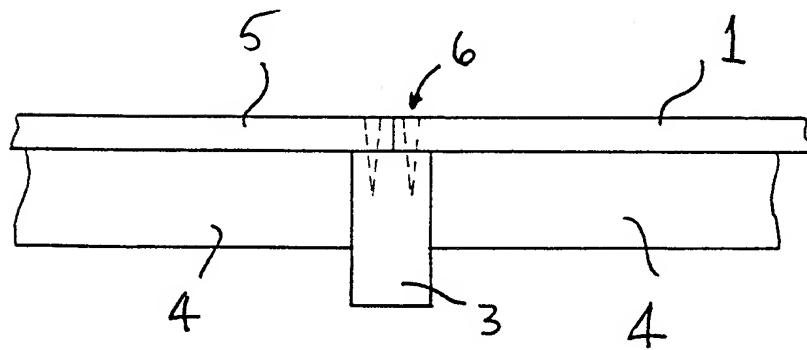
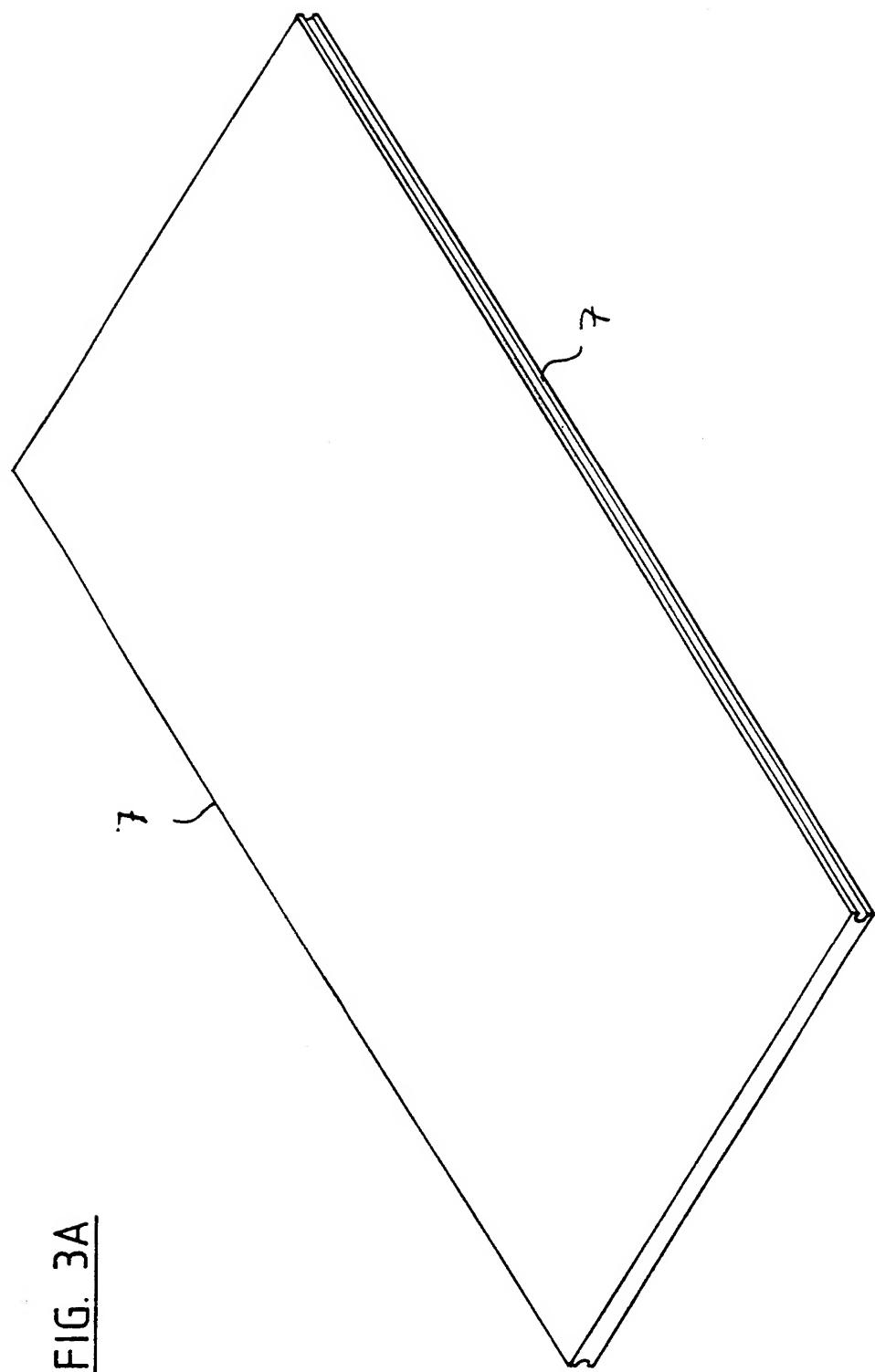


FIG. 2



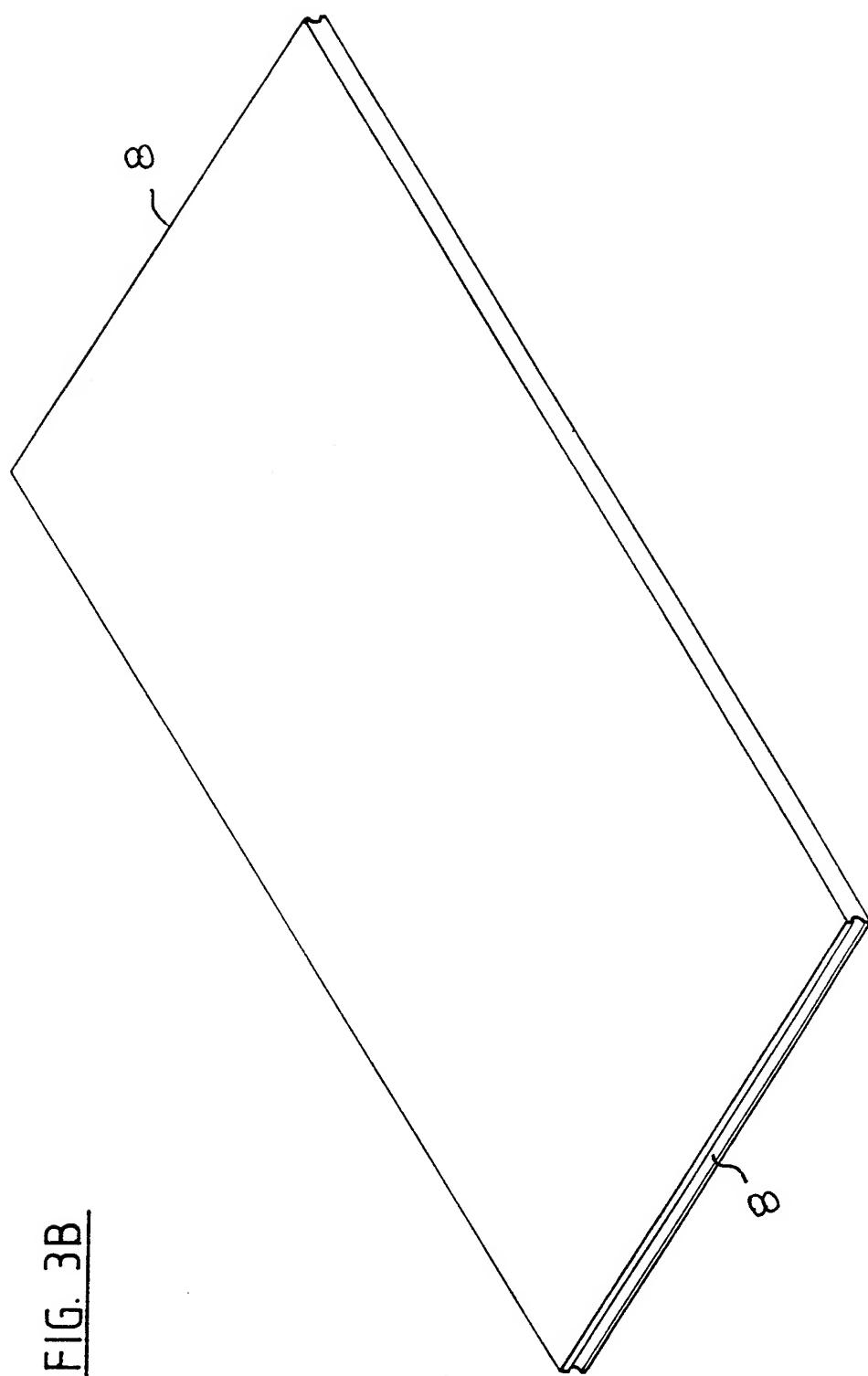


FIG. 3B

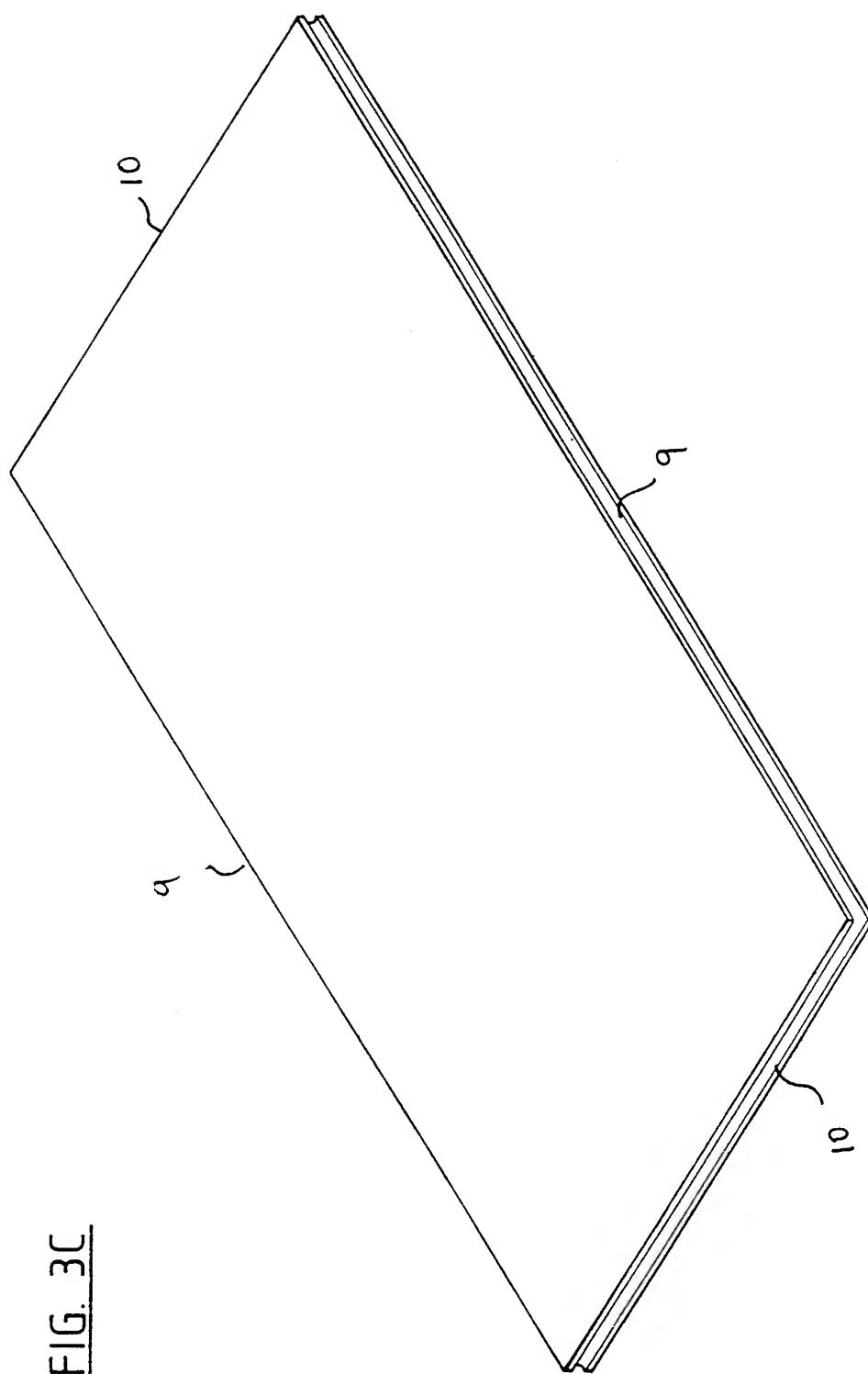


FIG. 3C

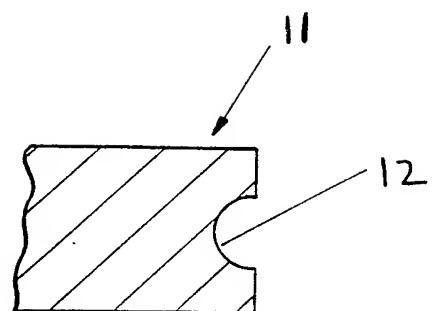


FIG. 4

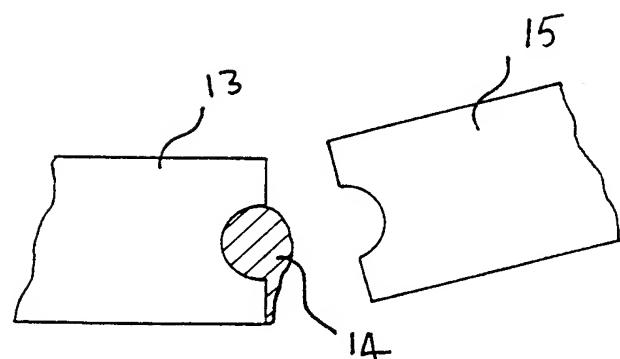


FIG. 5A

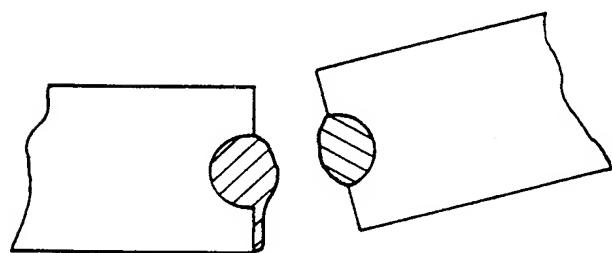


FIG. 5B

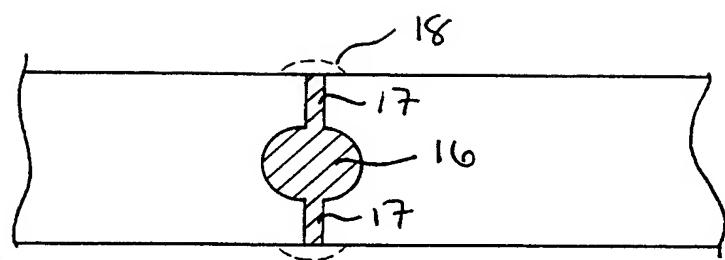


FIG. 6

FIG. 7

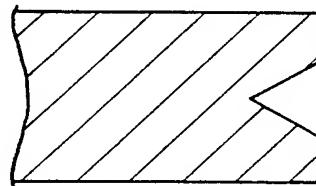


FIG. 8

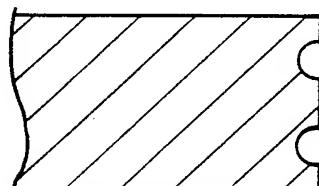
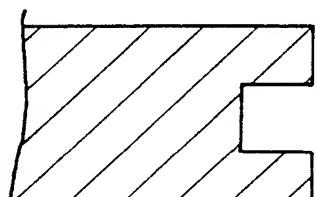


FIG. 9



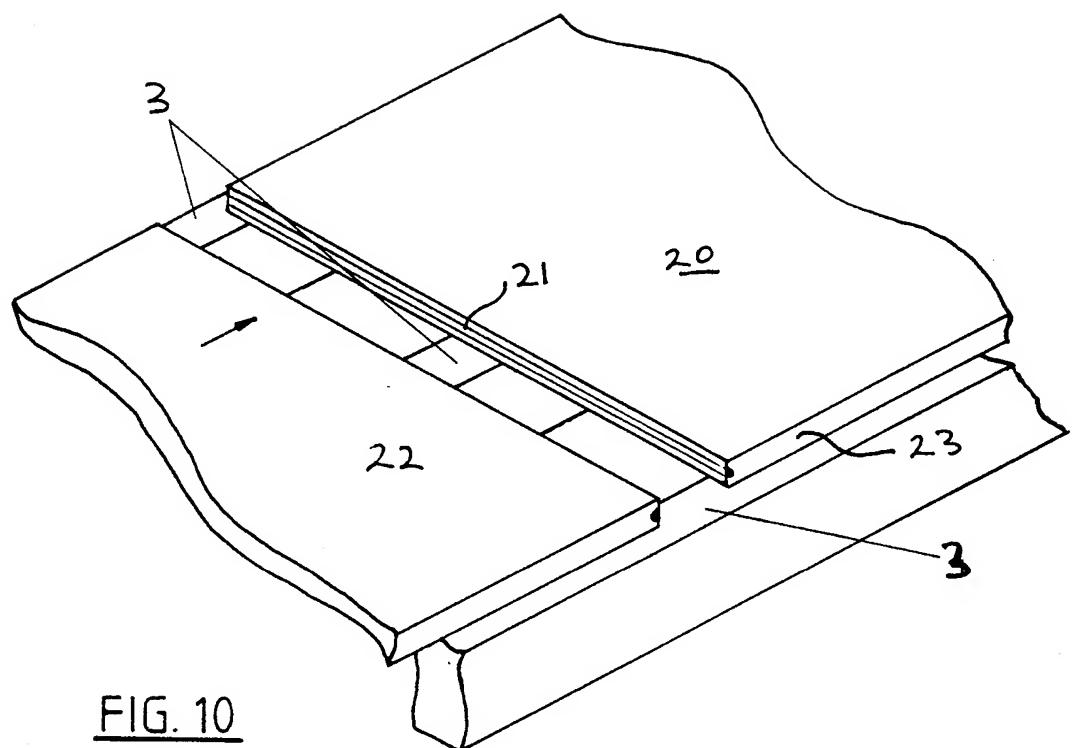
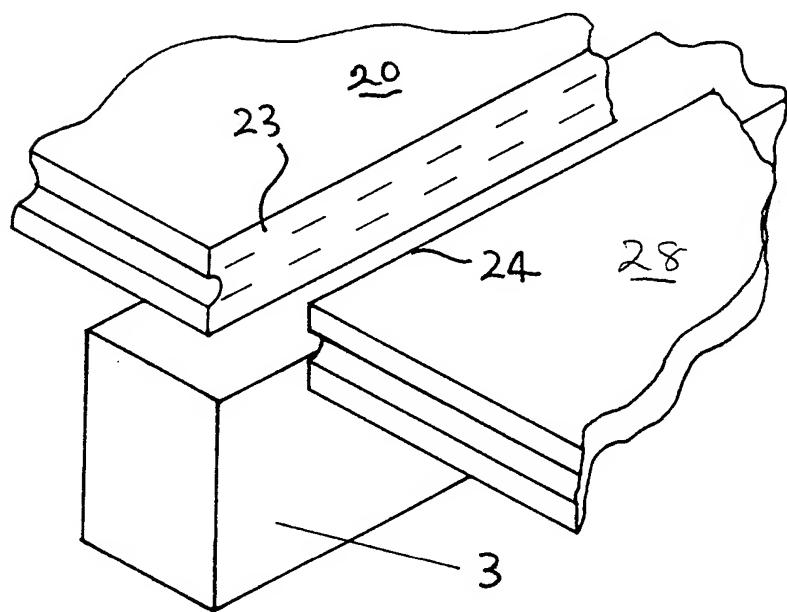


FIG. 11



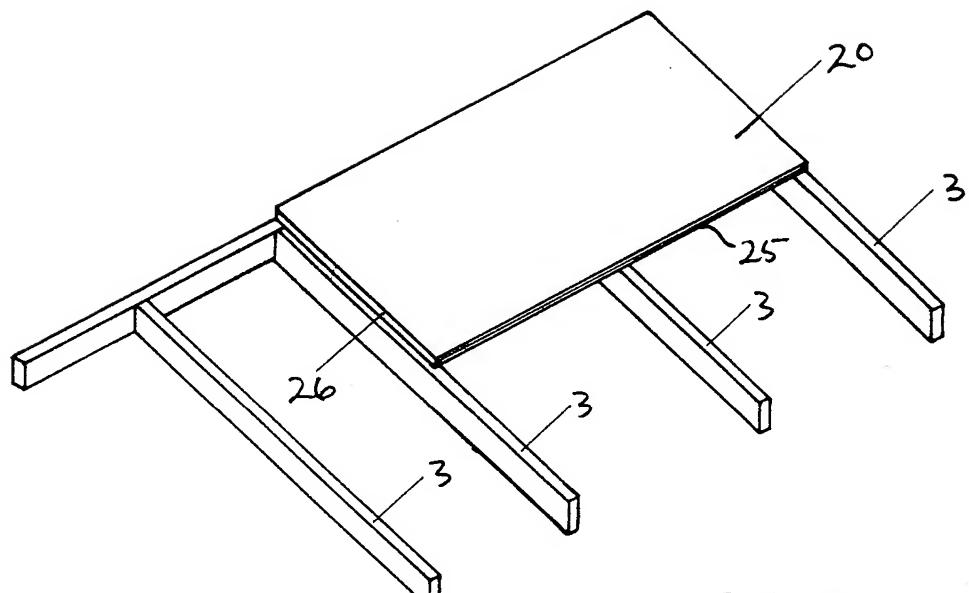
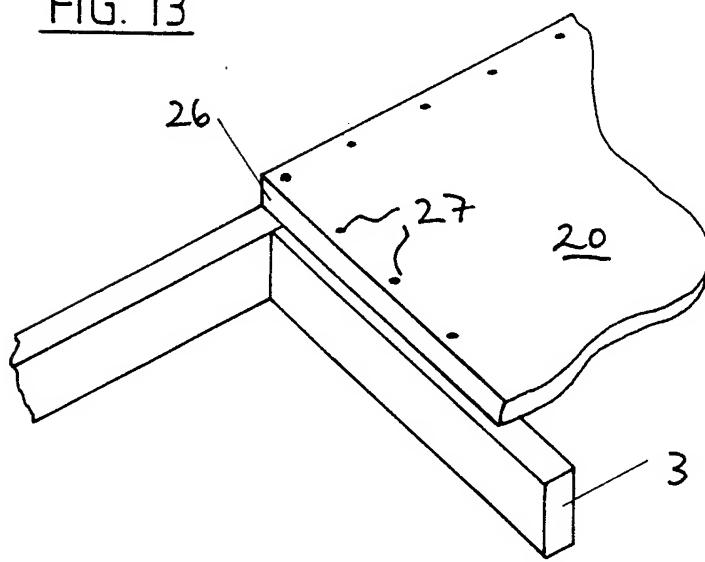


FIG. 12

FIG. 13



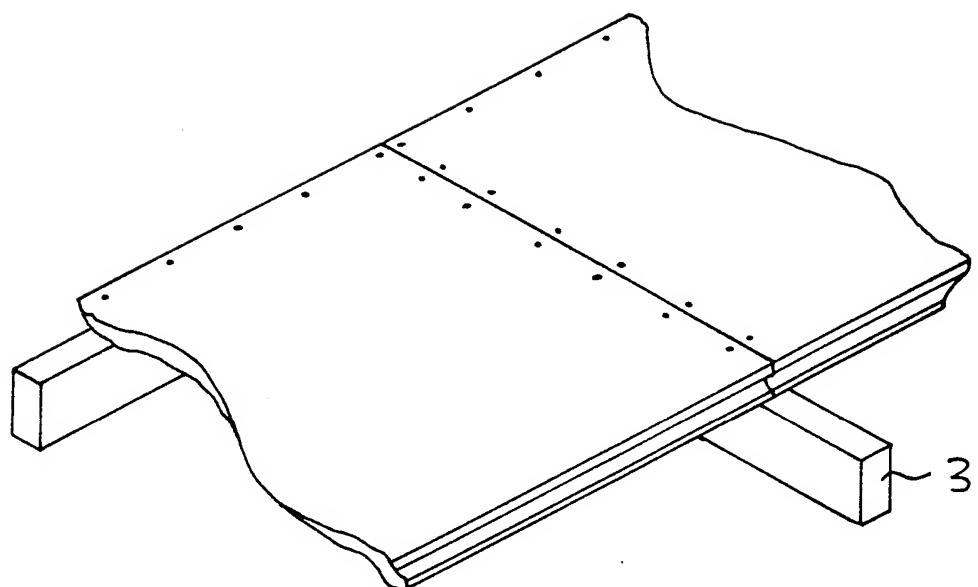


FIG. 14

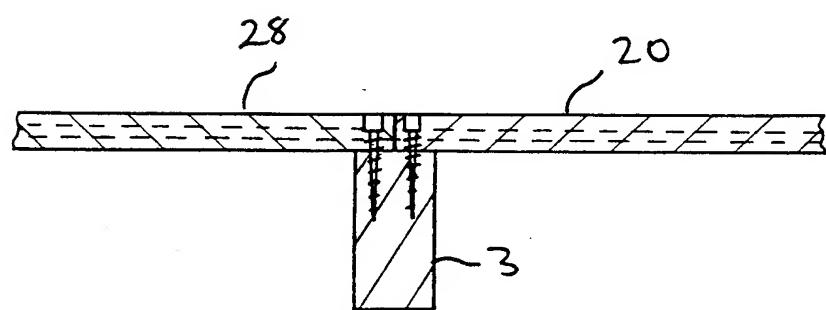


FIG. 15

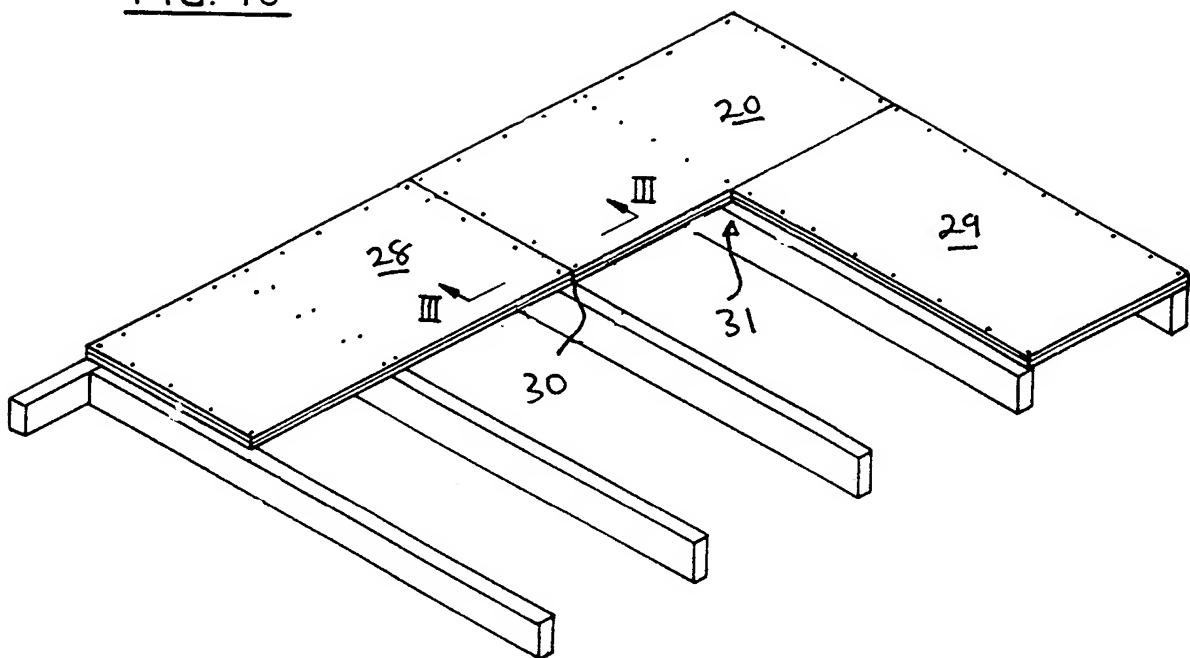
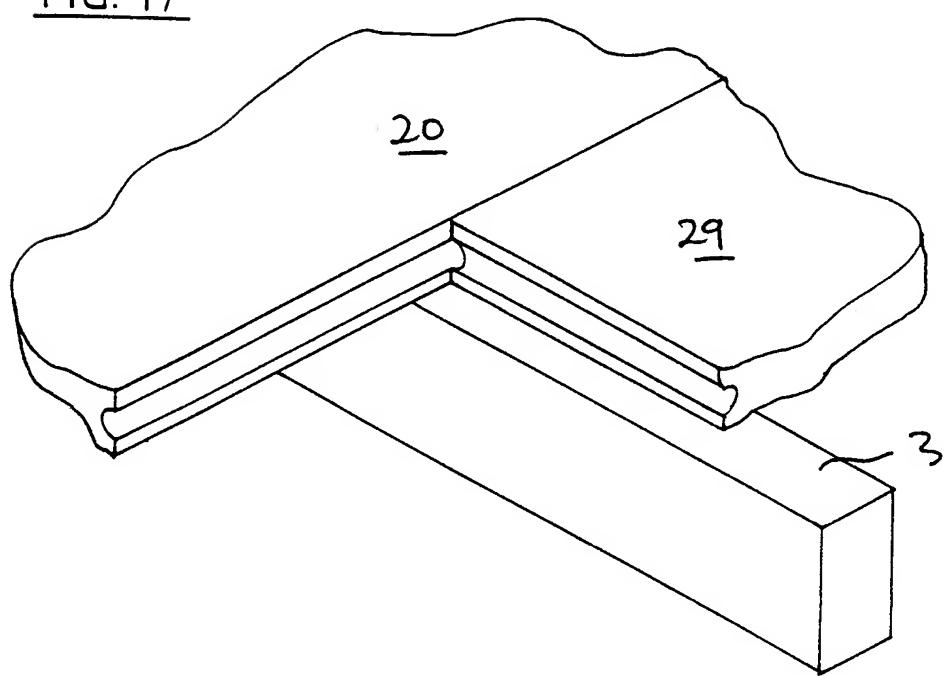
FIG. 16FIG. 17

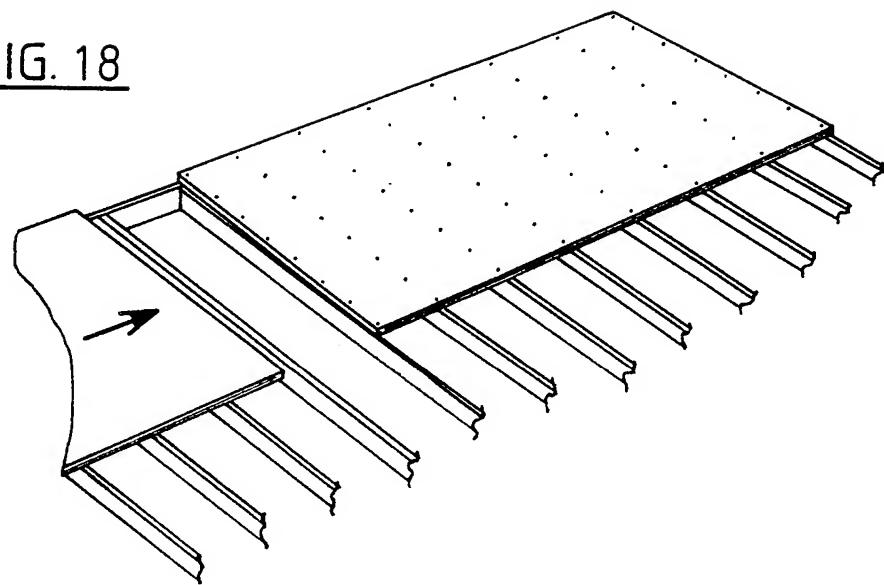
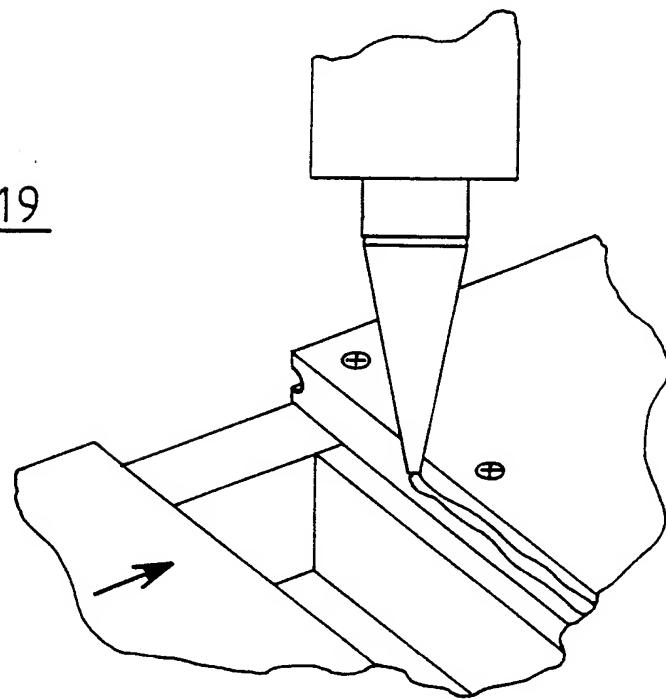
FIG. 18FIG. 19

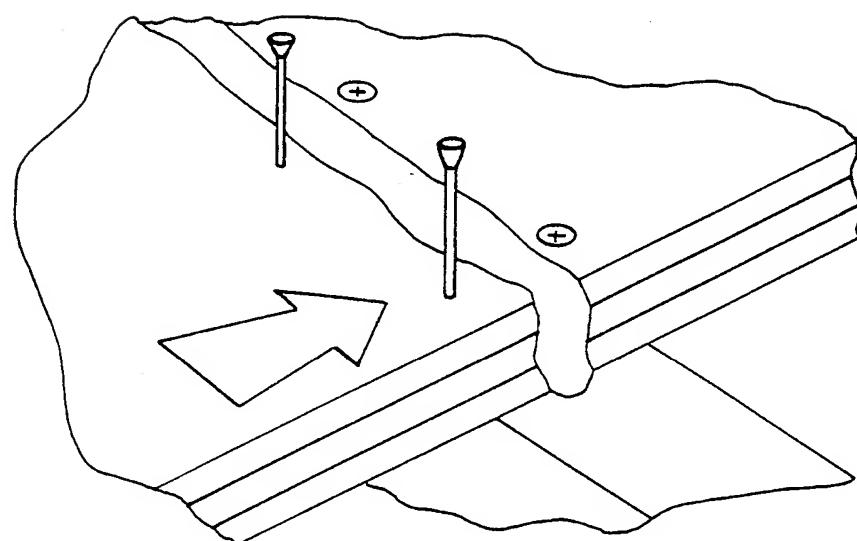
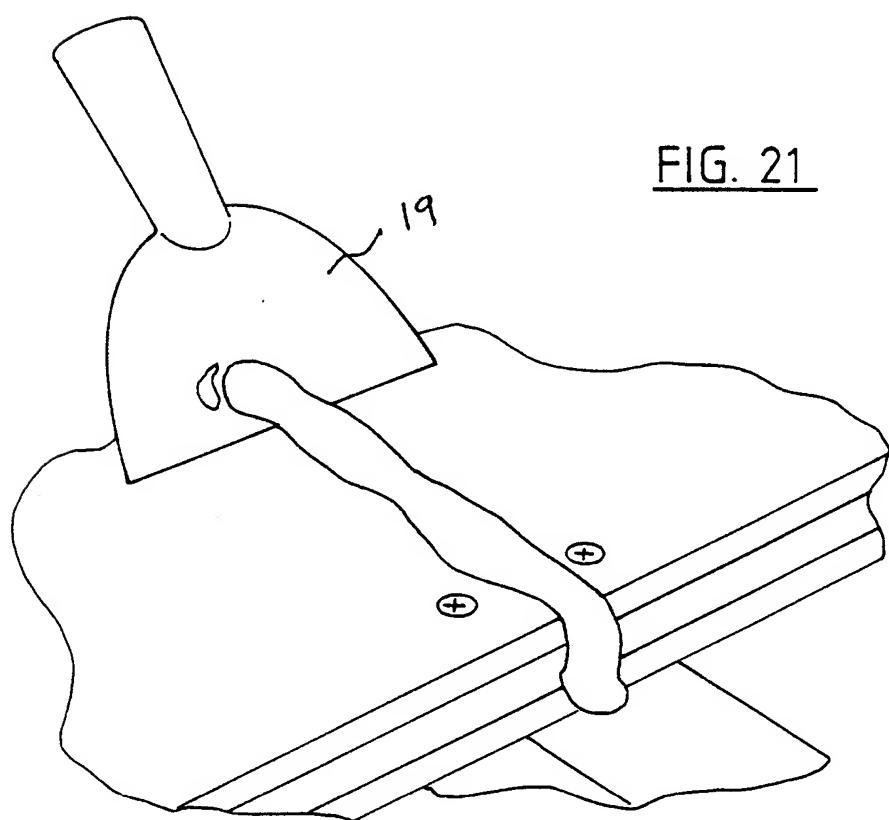
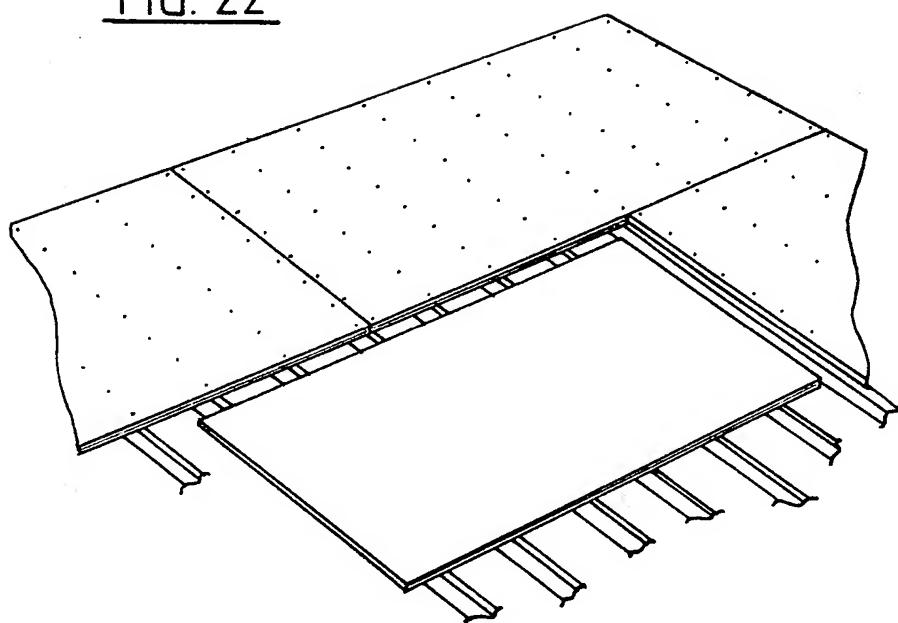
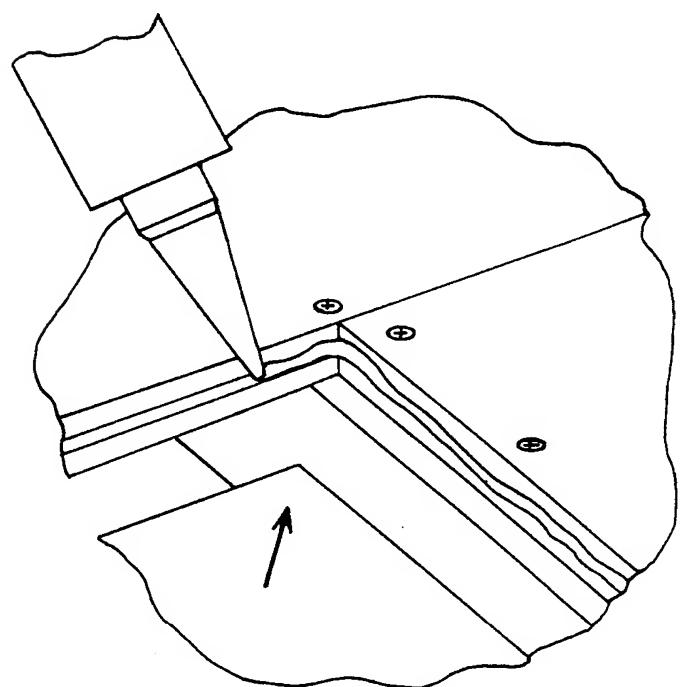
FIG. 20FIG. 21

FIG. 22FIG. 23

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/NZ 98/00162

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER																						
Int Cl ⁶ : E04F 15/02, E04B 5/02																						
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC																						
B. FIELDS SEARCHED																						
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC: E04F 15/-, E04B/-																						
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched AU IPC: E04F 15/02, E04B 5/02																						
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) WPAT & JAPIO + keywords (FLOOR:, PANEL, BOARD, SHEET, PLANK, ADHESIVE, GLUE, CEMENT, EDGE, SIDE, END, ABUT:)																						
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT																						
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.																				
A	JP 09209462 A (SEKISUI CHEM CO LTD) 12 August 1997																					
A	JP 07189350 A (MISAWA HOMES CO LTD) 28 July 1995																					
A	EP 123136 A2 (WERTHEBACH G) 31 October 1984																					
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex																				
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; vertical-align: top;">"A"</td> <td style="width: 15%; vertical-align: top;">document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</td> <td style="width: 15%; vertical-align: top;">"T"</td> <td style="width: 55%; vertical-align: top;">later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">"E"</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">"X"</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">"L"</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">"Y"</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">"O"</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">"&"</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">document member of the same patent family</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">"P"</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention	"E"	earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone	"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art	"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&"	document member of the same patent family	"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		
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"E"	earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone																			
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Date of the actual completion of the international search 8 March 1999	Date of mailing of the international search report 19 MAR 1999																					
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/NZ 98/00162

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report	Patent Family Member
EP 123136	DE 3310280

END OF ANNEX